

trol, but we also need to be thinking about development to our south. And the NAFTA that is going to be debated in the next couple of months is a very, very important step in that direction, and I hope that we can support it.

The President. We did not rehearse this, but let me, if I might reinforce that. We have asked for more border guards. I asked for several hundred more in the jobs package that I asked the Congress to pass earlier. And we can do a better job. I think that's clear. We can do a better job if we have more people. But in the end, I think what Ms. Meissner said has to be looked at, the pure economic realities.

One of the arguments for having the right kind of trade agreement with Mexico is to raise incomes in Mexico and create more jobs there. They'll not only buy more of our products, but the incentive to leave home to make a decent living for one's family will go down dramatically. So that's another one of the very important benefits of NAFTA. And I swear we did not coordinate our responses. I didn't know she was going to say that.

Employer Sanctions

Q. Do you think that employer sanctions should be made in order to control better this kind of problem in the United States?

Ms. Meissner. I believe that employer sanctions is an important enforcement tool. I think when the Congress passed employer sanctions in 1986, it realized, and everybody else who was involved in the debate realized, that it was simply a first step at the kind of workplace enforcement that we would need. We may need to look at ways to perfect the law. We certainly need to look at whether we're enforcing it as effectively as we can.

Cost of Enforcement

Q. Mr. President, a couple of questions. How much is this going to cost, if you know? And on your list of priorities, and I know you have a lot, where do you place this? Is this close to the top or in the middle or somewhere else?

The President. Keep in mind we have a large budget already, and we have a wonderful resource in the United States Coast Guard and a lot of other people who are

working in the Immigration and Naturalization Service. So I don't have a price tag for what else it might cost. But let me say that this basically relates to everything else we're working on. What our immigration policy is will affect our ability to create jobs for our people, will affect our ability to provide health care to our people, may affect our ability even to pass a health care program in the United States Congress. This issue will be a priority because it is so integrally a part of so many of the other things that we're dealing with in our effort to revive the American economy and strengthen the lives and the security of the people who live here.

Thank you.

NOTE: The President spoke at 10:49 a.m. on the South Lawn at the White House.

Exchange With Reporters Prior to Discussions With King Hussein of Jordan

June 18, 1993

Peace Process

Q. Your Highness, what do you think are the prospects for peace soon? Does it look any better to you now?

King Hussein. I believe that some possible ground has been covered. We are still a long way from getting there, but there is no other alternative. I believe that we must do everything we can not to let the moment pass without——

Q. What's the main stumbling block?

King Hussein. It would complicate, possibly, to attempt to try to explain what the main stumbling block is. I believe that it's one of, hopefully, the Palestinians being able to feel that they are able to speak for themselves and contribute their share in shaping the peace that is comprehensive, that is so very, very important to all of us.

Q. Do you think Israel will be amenable now to recognizing a Palestinian state?

King Hussein. I don't know what Israel would accept or otherwise, but I believe that there is one important element, and that is that people on either side of the divide feel that this is the moment and are determined

to continue to move ahead until a comprehensive just peace is—that future generations can enjoy.

Q. That's a pretty subdued tie you have on, Mr. President.

The President. Well, it's not Mickey Mouse. [Laughter]

[At this point, one group of reporters left the room, and another group entered.]

Q. Mr. President, how do you feel about today's visit and relations with Jordan?

The President. I'm very pleased that the King is here. I have looked forward to this visit for a long time. And I am very, very impressed by the progress which has been made in Jordan moving toward economic reforms, moving toward democracy. And also I am very grateful for the support of the peace process that the King has demonstrated so consistently. I have the feeling that maybe all the parties have now concluded not that they have no difference but that there is no alternative to peace. And if we do see this thing through and find some resolution, that will be in no small measure because King Hussein for so many years has persistently pushed us toward peace. And the United States will do what it can to help achieve that.

NOTE: The exchange began at 11:56 a.m. in the Oval Office at the White House. A tape was not available for verification of the content of this exchange.

Exchange With Reporters Following Discussions With King Hussein of Jordan

June 18, 1993

Budget Proposal

Q. Do you like the budget?

The President. I think in the end, I like it a lot. It's not done yet. We're not even through the Senate yet. We've got a lot of work to do.

Q. Mr. President, what's your reaction to the reprimand accepted by General Campbell?

Q. What do you think about—for Campbell?

[At this point, one group of reporters left the room, and another group entered.]

Q. What did you accomplish today in the meeting, sir?

The President. Talked a lot about the peace process. I learned about the King's position; he learned about the United States position. We talked a little about Iraq and the imperative nature of continuing to enforce those sanctions and being very tough on them. We talked about his efforts to democratize the country and to modernize the economy and deal with all the things he's dealt with over the last 40 years and especially the last 3. It was a very, very good meeting.

NOTE: The exchange began at 1:50 p.m. at the Diplomatic Entrance at the White House. A tape was not available for verification of the content of this exchange.

Message to Congress Transmitting the 1992 Report of the National Endowment For the Humanities

June 18, 1993

To the Congress of the United States:

In accordance with the provisions of the National Foundation on the Arts and Humanities Act of 1965, as amended (20 U.S.C. 959(d)), I transmit herewith the 27th Annual Report of the National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH) for fiscal year 1992. This report was prepared by, and covers activities occurring exclusively during, the previous Administration. It does not necessarily reflect the policies or priorities of my Administration. The Annual Report for 1993, which I will submit next April, will reflect the goals and vision of my Administration for the NEH.

William J. Clinton

The White House,
June 18, 1993.